THE FAVORED GROOM.

A Brooklyn Doctor's Suit for Divorce.

THE KISSES GEORGE PALMER THREW.

Was It Nothing More Than Indiscretion?

THE STABLE BOY'S STORY.

A divorce case of considerable interest was brough before the public yesterday in the Brookiyn City Court, Judge Neilson presiding. The suit, which is for absolute divorce on the ground of adultery, is commenced by Charles Forchland against his wife. Christine Ferchland. The plaintiff, who came to the United States in 1869, resided for a short time in Avenue A, near Second street, this city, whence he went to live with a Mr. Mendorf, proprietor of a lager beer saloon on Union street, near Van Brunt, South He next went to board at No. 11 President strect, where he mot the defendant, Christine Ziegler, daughter of the landlady of the house. Christine, who parents are what the Germans term Platte Deutsch folk, school in the vicinity. She is a blonde, with light auburn hair, a straight nose and small, dark blue eyes. Her vivacious manner appears to have attracted the attention of Charles Ferchland from his earliest acquaintance with her, as, after a while, he proposed marriage and was accepted. The parents of Christine gave their consent, as the plaintiff, who was educated and the union promised to be a propituous one. They were married by Rev. Mr. Steiniey, November 11, 1870, and lived happily together for several years. One child, a daughter, now five years old, was the result of their parriage. Shortly after their union they went to reside in Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue, where he prospered so rapidly in his profession that he took another physician into partnership with him. He owned four horses, keeping two men to take care of the stables. In the mouth of June, 1876, he employed George Palmer, a young man, to take care of es, and the complaint upon which the action for divorce is brought alleges adultery to have tween the months of June and November of that year. sile charges that her husband treated her cruelly and threatened to kill ber; that although he has an income

The principal witness for the plaintiff was Kate Davis. an Irish domestic, who remained in the employment of Dr. Ferchland after the departure of her mistress. She deposed that when she had been but a few days in the employ of Ferculands' she noticed that defendant preferred to take her meals with the stable boy, George imer, and that the latter was in the habit of "blowing kisses" to that lady. She had watched defendant and George, and had seen them on one occasion retire into a bedroom; she peeped through the keyhole, She further testifled that she had witnessed defendant playing with George and potting him; saw him throw ses at the delendant, and heard her tell George that the had been to a fortune teller, who told her that the Doctor would die, when she married him.

Mrs. M. Russell, a neighbor, testified to having witnessed signalling between the stable boy and the Doc-On the cross-examination counsel for defence excited the indignation of the witness by in-quiring whether the Doctor had not kissed her. The witness, in angry tones, repelled the implied famili-

stave Esfeldt, an organist who boarded in the Gustave Esseid, an organist was boarded in the house with the Ferchlands, testified that he saw Paimer coming down stars from Mrs. Ferchland's bedroom at six o'clock on the morning of the day on which the plaintiff went to Philadelphia last summer; the Doctor left the house that morning at four o'clock. The cross-examination failed to shake the testimony of the witnesses.

THE DEPENCE.

Counsellor Myenborg, in occurry the case, said that

Counsellor Myenborg, in opening the case, said that they would show that the plaintiff, the Doctor, was nothing but a bartender in the old country and in Brooklyn before he married the defendant, and that both man and wile sprang from the same sphere in life. They would prove that she was but a little more than fourteen years of age when she was married. As for the attempt to show familiarity with the stableman because of the fact that she had saten at the same table with her servant, that would be disposed of by showing that it was the common custom of the parties to the suit to eat with their domestics. There was nothing in the testimous of one witness for the plaintiff that she had seen decree Palmer throw kisses and smile and laugh. George Palmer throw kisses and smile and laugh. Surely that did not form the crime of adultery. If it did then cerusinly the dark days had come. The parents of defendant had been generous to the husband of their daughter, contributing to his support for six years. In 1872 the defendant gave birth to a daughter. Counsel said his client had left her husband because of his cruel and brutal treatment of her, and is now living with her parents. They would show, he said, that the plaintiff had been trying to buy witnesses for \$25 cach, and that it was the empty purse of the father-in-law that the plaintiff could not tolerate. He wanted to be free that he might stalk through the streets of the cities of Brooklyn and New York lor other victims.

that he might stalk through the streets of the cities of Brooklyn and New York for other victims.

The first witness called was the alleged paramour, a well dressed, buliet-headed, stout young man of medium height, who testified that his name was George Paimer; that he was in his twenty-first yoar, and previous to going into the employ of the plaintiff he had worked in a wholesale shoe store on Broadway, which had failed; he applied to the plaintiff for work and was engaged; his duties consisted of minding a horse, going errands and collecting bills for the doctor; witness swore in the most emphatic manner that he never had been criminally intimate with the defendant, and had nover kissed her; the first week he was in the employ of the Doctor, he are his meals in the kitchen, but after that he siways ate in the front basement with the lamily; he said he did throw kisses to Mrs. Ferchland, but never with bad intention, only out of a joke; she never hinted love to witness; he remembered sending a note by a boy on one occasion to Mrs. Ferchland; it was not in existence now; the messenger brought back a glass pitcher and he got some beer in it for himself and the messenger. The counsel inquired of witness as to what was the Doctor's treatment of defendant, but Judge Nortison ruled the question out, saying:—

"The counsel must confine himself to the hanked question of adultery, collateral issues being immaterial."

Ex-Judge Morris, who appeared for the plaintiff, opened the cross-examination of the witness Palmer.

Q. You say you throw kisses? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many kisses did you throw to the defendant, but Judge Morris, who appeared for the plaintiff, opened the cross-examination of the witness Palmer.

Q. How many kisses did you throw to the defendant, form the witness plaintiff, opened the cross-examination of the witness Palmer.

Q. How many kisses did you throw to the defendant, so the witness is would be be bound by that?"

Judge Morris, who appeared for the plaintiff, opened the cross-examination of the w

Honor," said counsel for defence, "would she be bound by that?"

Judge Neilson—No; I don't think she would.

Witness, continuing to testify, said that Mrs. Ferchland would sometimes be at the basement window and at other times at the parior windows when he threw the kisses to her; witness left the house on July 25 and went to live with Mr. Hinman, an undertaker, who lived across the street; was up stairs in Dr. Ferchland's house on two occasions only—once to remove a bureau and the other time to get some nails for the plantiff; remembered having heard the time that the Doctor was going to attend the Exhibition at Philadelphia last summer; didn't recollect the day he was going to Staten Island; gave Kate Davis a note to be given the Doctor's wife and received a note in reply; recollect a conversation at the table when something was said by Mrs. Ferchland short a fortune teller having told her that her husband would die within twelve months.

O And didn't she say: "Way be the second husband.

wonths.

Q. And didn't she say, "May be the second husband win be worse than the Brst?" and didn't you repry, "No; I am't that kind of a fellow?" (Laughter.) Winness said he believed he did recollect something of that kind; he remembered also having said to Kate Davis, "Never mind, Kate, I am in love with the Doctor's wife;" did not say to Kate, when she claims to have told me I had better he in love with some other girl than the Doctor's wife, that I know she loves me, and if she was not in love with me she would not kiss me; do not remember Mrs. Ferchland ever saying to me when I called at the house, "dicorge, don't stay long, the Doctor may be in goon;" recollect the occasion when she told me to come round so the back gate one evening after dark; remained talking there for about one minute; recollect the little girl being sent upstairs by hor mother while there; do not recollect defendant saying "be careful what you say in the presence of the little girl, as she once told something;" never told any person that he had been in Mrs. Forchland's bedroom. Witness admitted that he had made her presents of perfumery, powder and a tooth trush.

Christian Ziegler, father of the defendant, testified And didn't she say, "May be the second husband

Christian Ziegler, lather of the defendant, testified that he is a veterinary surgeon, and that his described

LEAVES FROM A DIARY.

AN EARLY CLOSE TO MR. THEOBOLD'S MARITAL CAREER-SOME OF THE MISFORTUNES OF MEEPING A DIARY-ANOTHER PALACE CAR SCANDAL.

The history of the brief but eventful marital caree

of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Theobold may be appended to the already long list of similar careers for the enlightenment and edification of prospective brides and bridegrooms. Mr. Theobold is a young man, and, without attempting to enlarge upon the peculiar adantages of youth or its attendant follies, it might be well to state that there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Theobold was an impressionable young man. It is fair to presume also that in hfs earlier life, long before the cares and responsibilities of manhood were heaped upon him he would delight to build imagins sided over, taken care of and daily swept by the prospective Mrs. Theobold, who, as the novelist would say, pursued all the little witcheries and charms which Mr. Theobold's imagination might credit he life makes us believe that this is not an unlikely sun position. Scarcely twenty-one, the proprietor of parents and a not altogether regugnant physlognomy, it is not surprising that Mr. Theo bold should even at this early stage of his life, begin to be admired by the ladies, and real admiration, he should suddenly form the idea of marrying and settling down in lite? Certain it is that obold, pursuant to a previous understanding one the afternoon found himself in Syracuse, N. Y., in the bosom of the Kraft family with no other apparent object in view. Here he became acquainted with Matida Kraft, a blooming and evidently modest young lady, which acquaintance soon riponed into a warmer affection, and the result was their marriage on the 10th of last January. The newly made bride and bridegroom took the accustomed honeymoon tour and in due time arrived in Boston, where the first few days of their connubal existence were spent.

bridgeroom took the accustomed honey moon tour and in due time arrived in Boston, where the first few days of their connubial existence were spent.

AN APPALLING DISCOVERY.

About twenty days after their marriage, however, as Mr. Theobold alleges, he had an intimation that the partner of his joys and griefs was not the perfectly chaste and spotless angel his mind had pictured; that on the contrary her indiscretions and wifely infidelities were notorious and inexcusable. He charges that positive proof of this fact was obtained from her own diary, which contained a virtual confession of her guilty intercourse with a man named Gause and other men. He asserts further that his wife and Gause occupied the same section in a Pullman car bound from Boston to this city. As might naturally be anticipated the perusal of this evidence of his wife's guilt resulted in a rupture between them. Ar a lurther consequence of the disclosures a suit for divorce has been commenced by Mr. Theobold. The case came up before Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Ploss, yesterday, on a motion for alimony made on behalf of Mrs. Theobold CHARGES AND COUNTER CHARGES.

Several alidavits were read on the motion by Mr. James K. Hill, counsel for the defendant. Among others was one made by the defendant, in which she states that Mr. Theobold only married her to get control of \$2,000 which was given to her by her father; that he introduced her to Gause himself, and that there is not a word of truth in the charge preferred against her. She further says that her husband after taking all her jewelry, which she valued at \$500, and appropriating the \$2,000 which he had no right to, abandoned her to the tender mercies of her friends and relatives. She says she has no money and is now living with her parents in Syracuse. The husband, of course, denies that he took away anything but what was his own property, and asserts that the marriage was the result of a preconceived plan to obtain his money. He states further that the discovery of his wife's infide work nor money.

Judge Larremore, after listening to these charges and counter charges, took the papers, reserving decision on the motion.

A RICH BREWER'S ESTATE.

HIS WIDOW AND THREE CHILDREN RECEIVING NOTHING OUT OF HIS FORTUNE.

There is now in progress before Mr. William Settle, as Surrogate's referee or auditor, a case of accounting in the matter of the estate of the late Christian Schaefer, the occe noted lager beer brewer, that is of no slight importance in its way. Mr. Schaefer, it appears, arrived here in 1848 a poor man, but by dint of industry and a close application to his business amassed a fortune estimated at half a million dollars when he died in August, 1874. An employé named Martin Schwanner, whom he had advanced, married one of his daughters by his first wife. He was twice married, and the second daughter of his first wite was married to Mr. Paul Amend. There were three daughters by his second marriage Some years before his death, and prior to his depart ure on a European tour, Mr. Schaefer made a will, appointing Martin Schwanner sole executor. This will bequesthed \$15,000 to Mrs. Schaefer in lieu of dower, provided for some minor bequests to a few friend and decreed that the residue of the estate should be equally divided among the five daughters. Although Mr. Schnefer returned in good health he did not choose to change the will. Soon after his return he purchased Karl's Park, in Meirose, and expended a good deal of money in its decoration, but he also good deal of money in its decoration, but he also realized largely by the venture. Finding it paid him so well he concluded to leave his brewery to his two sons-in-law, Messrs, Schwanner & Amend, who lormed a partner-ship to carry on the business, paying Mr. Schweier \$12,000 annually for the trade, building, fixtures, &c.

ship to carry on the business, paying Mr. Schaeler \$12,000 annually for the trade, building, fixtures, &c. Since the death of the testator it would seem that his widow and her three daughters have realized nothing from the rich brewer's large estate. The executor delayed his accounting, and made no settlement with them beyond giving Mrs. Schaeler a note for her share, \$15,000, which she believed to be a mortgage on the brewery property, and on which she has raised no money whatever.

On application of Mrs. Schaefer's counsel, Mr. J. W. Covert, Mr. Schwanner made an accounting to the Surregate in November, 1875. In this accounting he says that he filed an inventory in April, 1873, in which he set forth the value of the personal estate of deceased at \$24,325 46. His power as executor, he claims, entitled him to improve and rebuild the brewery at an expense of over \$19,000, which was charged to the estate. Following this proceeding he and partner are said to have conveyed the property to a third person for much less than it was worth, and to have had it reconveyed back to them at the same figure. Then he claimed compensation for his services from the estate at the rate of \$4,000 a year, although his salary prior to Mr. Schaefer's death was only \$50 per month. He entered also a claim of himself and partner against the estate for beer said to have been supplied to Karl's Park, amounting to over \$20,000, a sum said by the widow to be some \$7,000 in excess of the amount justly due. To investigate these accounts the matter was referred by the Surregate to Mr. William Settle, No. 61 Chambers street, about a year ago last January, and several sittings have been had already. The auditor will sit again next Friday to take lurther testimony regarding the manner in which Mr. Schwanner has discharged his trust toward the widow and orphans of his inther-in-law. Mr. Covert represents the widow and her three children.

MRS. O'LEARY RAMPANT. The case of Kate O'Leary against Michael O'Leary,

her husband, was settled yesterday at the Fifty-seventh Street Court by Judgo Smith deciding to allow the complainant \$1 50 weekly out of O'Leary's wages. Michael O'Leary, the husband, is a cab driver, residing at No. 54 East Fifty-first street. He and his wife have been separated for some time. The case is an old one, having been before the court, on and off, for some weeks. The defendant is an honest looking, able-bodied fellow, and, together with his children, weeks. The defendant is an honest looking, ablebodied fellow, and, together with his children, manages to get along comfortably. The wife, is a woman of decided character, too decided for the well being of either her husband or her family. Michael's side of the story is one of till treatment received and of the mother's neglect. One of his little children, bright eyed and comfortably clad, her appearance testifying to a father's kind care, told the Judge that her mother was often drunk, and had tred to scald her with boiling water, that the father had interiored, and that her papa was kind and her mother cruel. The cab driver stated that his wages amounted to \$10.50 per week, and that \$4 of this went toward supporting himself, \$4 more toward caring for his children, and of the remainder a sum had to be devoted to paying for the wasning, leaving him very little, all told. Judge Smith told Mrs. O'Leary that he would allow her \$1.60 on condition that she would leave her insband and children alone, as her previous conduct had proved that she could not be trusted with the care of the latter. The hady was not at all pleased with the care of the latter. The hady was not at all pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at all pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at his pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not her his pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at his pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at his pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at his pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at his pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at his pleased with the sear of the latter. The hady was not at his pleased with the search of the search of

THE REAPPRAISED SILK

General A. P. Ketchum and Mr. Samuel McLean, the general and merchant appraisers, who have been engaged for a week past in taking testimony in the cases of the alleged undervaluation of silks, imported by a number of leading merchants, and the facts of which have been fully published in the HERALD, concluded their labors yesterday. The evidence of exports had been taken on the previous days, and the

ion of the Appraisers' Department. After that the two judges compared the various statements and the appraisements made by the experts who were chosen from the leading dealers in that line of goods, and late in the afternoon concluded the case. The findings in the case are now to be submitted the Collector of the Port for his information. It is understood that General Ketchum and Mr. McLean have come to an understanding which will prove satisfactory to the government as well as to the importers concerned in the case, and that beyond a slight advance in the valuation, which, however, lovolves no penalty, the allegations made against these goods have not been constituted. Thus ends this important investigation, which at one time bade fair to impair seriously the entire importations of Freuch sliks.

GOOD SHEPHERDESSES.

TWO SISTERS TAKE THE BLACK VEIL. The Sisters of the Good Shepherd yesterday received two more of their novices to the solemn profess St. Joseph's altar was beautifully decorated with hill dressed in white, and a crimson carpet covered the tolled the hour of nine the choir intened the "Ave Maris Stella," and the procession of white veiled novices and black veiled nuns entered the chapel. The Prioress and Novice Mistress each led a novice to her dies as emblems of the light to which God calls the religiously inclined soul. The hymn "Come, Holy Ghost," was then sang, a sermon preached and the momentous question asked-

"My daughter, what do you demand?" As the novices had been well instructed and tried be orehand, each one demanded the privilege of making Lord all the days of her life. The reverend father repeated his questions only to hear the same reply, and having asked and obtained the consent of the Prioress peated his questions only to hear the same reply, and having asked and obtained the consent of the Prioress and her sisters, he bade the novices accomplish their rows. While the choir sang "I will pay my vows to the Lord before all His people, I will consecrate myself to Him at the entrance of His temple," the novices kucit before the aitar and each read her written vow to observe the rules and constitutions of the Daughters of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shopherd; to practice the three vows of chastity, poverty and obedience as well as a fourth one of doing all in her power to elevate and reform those poor creatures who are placed under their care to be converted and do penance. As soon as this was read and signed the choir sang "The God of Jacob hear thee." The sliver heart was then placed upon each bosom as a mark of the tender devotion all religieuses should cherish for the Virgin who is their model. The veil of profession was then crowned with a wreath of wnite flowers, the newly professed iny prostrate before the aitar while their sisters held the pail above them, and the choir chanted the office to the dead. When the pail was withdrawn the priest bade them "arise out of the shades of death and clothe themselves with the light of Josus Christ; to walk in perfection all the days of their lives."

As each one received a burning taper she sang "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear?" The priest then gave to each a croucits, bidding her "remain fastened to it until death," and the choir replied, "God forbid that I should glory in anything but in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by which in world is crucified to me and I to the world." After giving them the special blessing the priest bade them "Go in peace; God has accepted your sacrifice; let us render to Him thanks for the flavor;" and kneeling before the altar he intoned the "Te Deum," which a choir of novices finished, and the benediction of the Sister Mary Uncarnation Toohey and Sister Mary Columbus, Ohio. The names of the newly

GRANT'S LAST PARDONS.

The pardon by the Executive has been secured for Captain Josiah S. Grindle, who, as captain of the American bark St. Mark, was convicted upon an indictment, charging him with causing through mattreatment the death of a sailor named Long Tom. Grindle was tried, convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary by Judge Benedict in the Circuit Court of this district on the 2d November last. The paraon, it is said, was granted by President Grant just before the expiration of his term on the petition of a large number of shipping merchants who testified to the previous good character of the prisoner.

John A. Lant, inducted for sending a paper called the Toledo Sun, of which he claimed to be proprietor, containing scandalous and immoral matter through the mail, and who was sentenced, after his trial in December last, to eighteen months imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Pententiary, was, on representation of ill health and recommendation by the United States District Attorney pardoned by President Grant a few days before the close of the Presidential term. dictment, charging him with causing through mai-

THE DAUGHTER OF A KING.

A PRINCESS IN BALTIMORE-HER RECEPTIO BY MME, BONAPARTE-A ROMANTIC STORY.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, March 19.] The fact that a "real" princess, "the daughter of s more has not yet been publicly announced. The lady rejoices in the title of Princess Editha Lolela, Baroness of Rosenthal, Countess of Landsfeldt. She is the of Rosenthal, Countess of Landsfeldt. She is the daughter of Louis, King of Bayaria, her mother being Lola Montez, a celebrated woman who visited America about 1851 and duel some ten years later. The users wife of the King was Augusta by whom he had one son, Maximilian. The princess, who is now residing with a firend on St. Faul street, is a lady of commanding stature, largo physique and queenly presence. She is said to be in receipt of a handsom manding stature, largo physique and queenly presence. She dreases in good taste and eleganor. She is said to be in receipt of a handsom clayer and the control of a control of the status of Realth yeaterday. After the transaction of the route business Sanitary Superintendent Day reported that, in compliance with the resolution passed by the country of the said of the presence, Cathedra and Richmond streets, and was very graciously received. Mane Bonaparte is now in her sincept-querth year, and it seems nightly probable she may yet realized need to report the case of every child who died under the past three years determed and found the received and faculties and takes an active interest in public affairs, especially abroad. Her royal visite withdrew after a pleasant interview. The Countess, in conversation with a representative of the Gazette, tells a remanite story of her own somewhat eventual lite. When only three years of the children for visiting the company with Mr. C. F. Salamon and his family. She was the only child of Lola Montez. While a child in New York she was abducted, taken to Paris, and afterward placed in the course of the Board.

The tollowing synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Regulator of Records was presented to the state of the preceding week and 124 less than were reported, being a decrease of 31 as compared with him she removed to her based provided in that journal being the progress of the late France Fran daughter of Louis, King of Bavaria, her mother being

R. B. NORTON'S DEATH.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mr. Samuel R. B. Norton, who was found dead in the rear of his house at Far Rockaway, L. L., on the 11th inst., have, after a number of sittings, rendered a verdict that the de-ceased came to his death between Friday evening, ceased came to his death between Friday evening. March 9, and Sunday morning. March 11, and that death resulted from general debility and exposure. Mr. Norton had been infirm for several years previous to his death, and but a short time before that event minted from exhaustion while in the office of his attorneys. The allegation that his children were as commity with him is denied, and it was shown at the inquest that the son, against whom at first there was some suspicion, had laterly been ou unusually good terms with the old man. Good feeling on the part of the children toward the father is further shown by the fact that a short time before his death he commenced suit against the Southern Railroad Company to recover the value of some land and for damage to lences, and that a fetter was found upon the body dated March 9, directed to his attorneys, in which he stated that his children would join with himself and wife in compelling the company to pay.

DYING DEGNAN.

To the utter surprise of the doctors, Peter Degnan the man who tried to murder Mary Matthews, his stepsister, and himself, in Newark, is still alive, but those competent to express an opinion say that he cannot last much longer. Mary is improving, and it is hoped will soon be in a condition to warrant removal to her

nome.

At ten o'clock last night Degnan was failing rapidly,
and was not expected to live beyond midnight. In the At ten o'clock last hight Degnan was failing rapidly, and was not expected to live beyond midnight. In the case of Miss Matthews she grew leversh and caused some apprehension as to her recovery. On the whole, however, it is believed that her flue constitution will tide her sately through her physical perils.

MORE SALOON GAMBLING.

Officer M. G. Abott, of the Nineteenth precinct, arrested Arnold Muller, the proprietor of a saloon at No. 992 Second avenue, early on Tuesday morning. also five men who were in the saloon at the time play-ing some German game of cards. Yesterday the party was arraigned at the Fitty-seventh Street Court, and Miller was hold for trial and the rest disphagged.

BOSS TWEED'S DEBTS.

INGERSOLL SUING THE "OLD MAN" IN CONNEC-

TICUT FOR MONEY LOANED. A dilatory motion was made and granted yesterday by Judge Sanford, of Pairfield county, Connecticut. That little motion, the making and granting of which occupied but a lew moments, holds back for another the personal and financial relations of Ex-Boss Tweed his worthy helpmate in peculation, Ingersoll. When the chairmaker of the magnificently expensive Court House in Chambers street "squealed" on his old friend Tweed, his sympathizers-all the Ring thieves had their sympathizers—deserted him, and many who would have had no objection to holding friendly relations with an ex-convict had no stomach

many who would have had no objection to holding friendly relations with an ex-convict had no stomach for an informer. You know you must draw the line symewhere, as the corn doctor said when he refused to affiliate with the barber.

When lingersoil purchased his liberty by fastoning the letters on Tweed of course the friends of the latter shunned him and gradually the relations between the two parties ceased entirely. When this coldness became a fixed fact and all the old friendship between Ingersoil and Tweed was dead ingersoil proceeded in the courts of Connecticut to settle some outstanding obligations, amounting in all to about \$212 000

An action to recover this amount—money loaned—was commenced during the February term of the Fairfield County Court, and on account of the lilness of Mr. I weed's lawyer, Mr. Hoyt, of Greenwich, the case was postponed unit March 6. On this day Mr. Hoyt was still ill, and the Judge continued the case until yesterday, when Mr. Hoyt again failed to appear. Mr. Johnson S. Piatt, counsel for lingersoil in this action of assumpsit, fought hard to have the case ordered on but the Judge granted the diatory motion made by Mr. Fessendon, who represented Mr. Hoyt. From the bill of particulars filed by Mr. Tweed in this case it would appear that ingersoil is the debtor. To Ingersoil's claim be makes an offset of notes paid and strikes a balance showing that Ingersoil owed him something like \$60,000. Ingersoil's counsel object to the general terms of the bill of particulars filed by Tweed, and the Court has ordered that the answer be amended and all the teems detailed at length. Many of the items claimed in offset are admitted by the plain and others are in dispute. The amplification of the answer is intended to meet these latter items and relieve the court of much tedious litigation.

The Americu's Club house at Greenwich is among the parcels of real estate which are held pendente lite. The law of Counceticut is quite unlike that of the State of New York in such cases at the present. Whe

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

WATER FRONT PRIVILEGES .- THE QUESTION OF PERRY LEASES.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held in the Mayor's office yesterday. Mayor Ely, Comptroller Kelly, Recorder Hackett, Chamberlain Tappan and Alderman Keenan were present.

A report was received from the Comptroller in favor of granting to the New York Deal and Dumb Asylum pertain water rights in tront of their premises, from 162d to 166th street, on the Hudson River, on payment ot \$25 per running foot. The principal conditions laid down by the city under this grant are as follows:—In case at any time the city shall require the whole or a part of the premises for its own use for a street or for a proposed permanent improvement of the water front or ior any other improvements, no charge shall be made by the asylum for the parts required nor for the costs of any structures thereon or damages thereto. The asylum is also compelled to erect a proper bulk-head on the property.

In accordance with the suggestions of Recorder Hackett the whole matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel, who has authority to make an agreement with the trustees of the asylum in case they agree to the conditions set forth in the report.

An application was received from J. G. Macy for the privilege of the water front on the Harlem River, between 122d and 123d streets. The application was referred back to compitative kelly for consideration in order to give Mr. Macy an opportunity to consider with his partners as to terms of the purchase.

Consideration of the Staten Island and other ferry lesses was postponed until Friday next, when the commission will hold a special meeting for that purpose. of \$25 per running foot. The principal conditions laid

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Among the catlers upon Mayor Ely yesterday was ex Sheriff O'Brien and Thomas J. Creamer. The Librarian and his assistants at the City Hall are

engaged in overhauling the library.

Comptroller Kelly yesterday made the following payments:-Nursery and Child's Hospital, for February, \$7,901 70; Institution for the Instruction of the Dea

\$7,901 70; Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, for the months of January and February, \$5,100; Institution of Mercy, \$4,500. The laborers on the docks were also paid for the two weeks ending March I7, the amount being \$1,652.

The Committee on Public Works of the Board of Aldermen yesterday considered the proposition to erect additional dre hydrants in Bond and other streets of the city; also the petition of a number of Tenth ward residents to lay large water mains in their vicinity. Fire Commissioner Pericy advocated the construction of both. No action was taken by the committee.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

BODS !	COMPARATIVE	MORTALITY.	
	NAME OF THE OWNER, OF THE OWNER, OF THE OWNER,		ck Ending-
50 W		March 1	0. March 17.
Small pox			2
Measies		2	-
Scarlatina		22	19
Diphtheria .		26	19
Mempranous	croup	13	10
Who oping c	ough	5	12
TyPhus leve	f		2
Tyy hold lev	or	2	1
Puerperal di	seases	5	12
	isonses		13
Cancer		6	12
Phthisis pul	monalis,	89	97
Bronchitis		28	31
Pneumonia.		66	65
Heart diseas	es	29	25
	of the brain and		
system		50	45
Bright's dise	case and nephrit	18 23	21
Deaths by st	iicide	2	
Deaths by d	rowning	2	
	al number of dea		
85 occurred	in institutions,	162 in house	s containing
	es or less, 234 in		
	ie streets, rivers		
togious diser	uses reported a	t the Sanitor	v Bureau fo
	ks ending Marc		
by Dr. Day:		Manufacture Manufacture Control	
The state of the s		-11	eek Ending-
			10. March 17
W	-		

hehtheria.....

NAVAL STORES INSPECTIONS.

On the 10th of May, 1876, the Committee on Navaj Stores of the Produce Exchange, in accordance with rule No. 45 of the "rules regulating the naval stores trade among members of the New York Produce Exchange," appointed Messra, Beling, Niemeyer and Wessels Chief Supervising Inspectors at New York, Charleston and Wilmington. The fees established since were as follows:On rosin-For testing 10 per cent of parcels, 1 cent

On rosh—For testing 10 per cent of parcels, 1 cent per barrel; for testing 25 per cent of parcels, 2 cents per barrel; for testing 100 per cent of parcels, 4 cents per barrel. On spirits of turpentine—For inspecting stowage, 2 cents per barrel; for naspecting cooperage, 3 cents per barrel; for examining color, 3 cents per barrel; for examining color, 3 cents per barrel; for examining color, 3 cents per barrel. Total, 9 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per barrel. Total, 9 cents per barrel, 10 cents, 10 per cent of parcels, per barrel, 10 cents; for testing 25 per cent of parcels, per barrel, 10 cents; for testing 25 per cent of parcels, per barrel, 4 cents; for testing 25 per cent of parcels, per barrel, 1 cents; for testing strained rosin, 10 per cent of parcel, per barrel, 1 cents; for testing strained rosin, 10 per cent of parcel, per barrel, 1 cents; for testing strained rosin, 10 per cent of parcel, per barrel, 1 cents, 10 cents; for testing strained rosin, 10 per cent of parcel, per barrel, 1 cents, 10 cents; for testing strained rosin, 10 per cent of parcel, per barrel, 1 cents, 10 per cent of parcel, 10 per cent of

THE PLAGUE OF "LOCUSTS."

AN INNOCENT AND UNOFFENDING MAN CLUBBED FOR REFUSING A DRINK TO AN ALREADY DRUNKEN POLICEMAN-ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

Another police outrage, perpetrated over a week ago, has just come to light. It adds one more instance o the already long list showing the official incompetency of many of those persons who are sarcastically styled the "guardians of the peace." generally by political influence, and keeping their places while such influence last, many officers do not fear the action of their superiors and can afford to laugh at law when their general good character can be abundantly proved by the testimony of villains like themselves and a "divided verdict" result. the instance in question a respectable young man work for two or three days by an officer, who was grossly intoxicated at the time of the assault. No com plaint has been made and probably the authorities will deem it arrogant for the press to cry out against such outrages continually committed by "the finest police in the world." It remains to be seen how long the citizens of New York will stand the present system.

The facts in this case are briefly these:—On Sunday morning, March II, at about four o'clock, Mr. Paniel Gorvey, night clerk and barkeeper of the West Side Hotel, was surprised by a drucken police officer entering the hotel and demanding a drink; after talking with the other the young man succeeded in getting him out of the building without much trouble. But the officer soon came back more angry and quarrelsome than before and asked again for a drink. Garvey called his brother John for protection. The officer, losing all control over himself, rushed behind the bar and dealt Daniel a heavy blow on the bend with his club, felling him to the floor. He then pulled out a pistol and was about to fire at Daniel, when John Garvey, arriving on the scene, threw him to the floor and heid him there. The officer then put up his pistol, and, becoming more sobered, the young man released him from his grasp. Reeling to the door the officer gave the alarm rap, and three other policemen arrived. Seeing the condition of their brother officer they at once divined the cause of the trouble and succeeded in getting their drunken comrade out of the hotel and led him away. No arrests were made and no complaint has been brought against the officer, Daniel Garvey was sick for two days from the blow. He has for years been subject to a rush of blood to the head and it is thought the blow he received may permanently injure him. For the last week, however, he has been at work as usual at the hotel. John Garvey was very reticent about the affair when questioned by a figurate reporter yesterday afternoon. He seemed to lear that he would get into trouble if the facts became public. Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the hotel corroborated substantially the facts as here related. He had mad will deem it arrogant for the press to cry out against

At the Twenty-ninth precinct station house, yester-At the Twenty-high precinct station house, yester-day atternoon, the sergeant sand that the officer on duty at the corner of Fitteenth street and Sixth avenue on the Sunday morning in question was Officer Gaffley. The sergeant did not state whether he was the regular officer of the post or not. Is it possible that the officer who belonged to the post succeeded in getting a substitute for the night without the knowledge of his superiors?

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE ELEVATED RAILBOAD PEOPLE LOOK LIGHT-

LY UPON JUDGE LARREMORE'S INJUNCTION. For the purpose of ascertaining what the New York Elevated Railroad Company intend to do in the matter at present in litigation between that corporation and Rufus Storey a visit was paid by the writer yesterday to the company's offices, at the foot of Broadway. The Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Cowing, stated that the temporary injunction which was granted against the road on Monday last by Justice Larre-more, of the Court of Common Pleas, will never be made permanent and must necessarily be dissolved. The motion to dissolve the injunction will come up for argument in the same court from whence the restrainment issued on next Friday, 23d inst., and, although Mr. Cowing said that tribuna is looked upon as being unfavorable to rapid transit, no doubt is entertained about the company's speedy success. Meantime, in compliance with the order of the Court, work has been stopped in front of Mr. Storey's property, Nes, 7 and 9 Front street.

Mr. Cowing believes that the present injunction, like many other annoying obstacles which his com pany have had to combat, originated with the street car companies, and thinks that the Third Avenue Railroad Corporation is at the bottom of the suit now pending. The two points of opposition to the new road—namely, that the Elevated Railroad Company has no constitutional right to hold a charter, and that the property of holders on opposite sides of the street runs out into the middle of the thoroughfare so as to leave no passage through which a line of communication could be constructed against the Will of the owners—have already been decided in the Supreme and Superior courts in lavor of rapid transit and against the obstructionists.

Fixishing a New Section.

The new section of the road which reaches from the present terminus on Broadway to the Battery, ought to have been opened for public service several days ago. The contractors who are engaged in building this section should, by the terms of their agreement, have turned over to the company this new section on Saurday hast, but have failed to do so. This part of the line will, it is expected, be pronounced in working order during the next inree or four days, so that by next Saturday at furthest, the public will be able to use it. How tills Rast sinc was RARCHED.

In reply to a question as to how the company could cross Horoadway and gain the east side of town in the pany have had to combat, originated with the street

Saturday at furthest, the public will be able to use it.

HOW THE RASE SIDE WAS ERACHED.

In reply to a question as to how the company could cross Broadway and gain the east side of town in the lace of legislative enactments which prohibit the construction of a railroad on the lower part of that street, Mr. Cowing said that there was no trouble anticipated. The company did not cross Broadway, but only Whitehall street, which lies between Broadway and the Brooklyn lerrics. This is a fact which can be easily proved by the numbering of the houses on both streets. The company pushed the line across Whitehall street at its junction with Front street, and began on Monday last running the tron columns in an easterly direction along the latter street. It was here, upon reaching the property of Mr. Rulus Storey, that the legal steps which have been taken by him prevented, for the time being, further work.

On Tuesday last the different sections of the New York Elevated Railroad conceyed over the lines 9.714 paying passengers, and the total number of travellers carried during the current month, to Monday inclusively, was 160,519, as against 118,673 for a corresponding period last year. It is claimed that "Everything now works like clockwork;" a train is despatched at intervals of eight minutes. There are 114 round trips made every twenty-four hours.

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

TWO BOARDS OF REFEREES-ONE TO INVESTI-GATE THE GUILD, THE OTHER MR. WISWALL, The regular monthly meeting of St. John's Guild was held at the rooms in Fourteenth street last evening, Mr. Wiswall, the master, in the chair. The state ment submitted by the Treasurer, A. W. Leggat, and which was adopted, is as follows:-

A discussion arose on the subject of securing permanent quarters for the Guild, and the Expense and

that end and report to a special meeting of the society.

THE WORK OF THE WINTER.

The following statement of the work of the Guild since the last annual meeting on October 17 was submitted:—Total number of applications for relief, 8,426; total number of families granted relief, 7,607; total number of families granted relief, 7,607; total number of adults rolleved, 15,505; total number of children under 14 years of age, 19,062. Total, 34,507.

In the Eighth ward 1,060 persons were relieved, in the Seventh 304, in the Fourth 631, in the Sevententh 577 and in the Nineteenth 454. The number of packages of groceries said to have been distributed were 221,941; losves of bread, 295,909; garments, 13,100, and bed comforters, 567.

A BOARD OF REFEREES.

Building Committee were empowered to take steps to that end and report to a special meeting of the

proceries said to have been distributed were 221,941; loaves of bread, 295,009; garments, 13,100, and bed comforters, 567.

Mr. Weed, from the committee appointed to select a board of disinterested referees to investigate the afters of the society, reported that two previously appointed had declined to serve. The committee had, however, selected the following well-known genulemen, who loosent to serve, viz:-Edward Keinp, of Lanman & Keinp; James Soott, of Scott Brothers; David Richmond, of Campbell & Richmond; Joseph Cornell, of the Citizens' Steamboat Company, and James Black, of Black & 'Snyder. The selection of these gentlemen was approved. Mr. Howe, Commissioner of Accounts, was invited to meet with them, and the Secretary was requested to ask the referees to meet at the rooms of the Guild on Friday evening next for organization. Resolutions were offered by John P. Faure approving of the action of the trustees in refusing to be investigated by the State Board of Charities, and declaring that the Guild opposed the action already taken looking to a prompt and searching investigation to be held in public. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. John D. Townseand offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted, the substance of which was that Mr. Adolph Hoigarten, Gnarles Spear and M. B. Fielding be appointed as referees to take all evidence presented to them for or against Mr. Wiswall; that the meetings of the referees be held with open doors; that counsel for Mr. Wiswall shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses, that witnesses may appear with counsel, that the editor of the World, the Rev. Morgan Dix and Mr. Theodore Roosevelt be invited to produce any proof before the referees that they have against Mr. Wiswall, and that the Guild for cranisation.

MAD DOG EXCITEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND

The Massachusetts and Connecticut newspapers becoming exercised about the dangers of having the streets full of worthless curs, and there is a lair prospect that the Legislatures of the various States pass laws to protect the public.

WHAT A BOSTON PAPER SAYS,

[From the Boston Transcript.]
The mania that has seized dogs is remarkable, and The mania that has seized dogs is remarkable, and renders some legislation imperative for the safety of the community. Hardly a newspaper which comes to nand but has accounts of dangerous wounds inflicted by dogs supposed harmless. Either these animals will have to be muzzled, the owners of them rendered pecuniarily habic for damages caused by their canico property, or else an indiscriminate slaughter prevent the peril in which human limb and life now stand because dogs of every variety insist upon going mad with the thermometer almost down to zero.

EXCITEMENT IN WORCESTER, MASS. [From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, March 19.]

The city is just at present agitated by one of the most thrilling sensations which can pervade any com-munity, a mad dog scarc. Public excitement runs high, and it would seem that the widespread fears are not, as in many instances in the past, entirely groundless. The beginning of the excitement was the appearance on William street, Friday afternoon, of a large ance on William street, Friday alternoon, of a large black dog, marked with white upon the breast, and apparently a mongrel, with considerable Newfoundland blood. This animal attacked a little son of Mr. M. A. Maynard, and bit the lad's arm twice, also biting the boy in the body. About five o'clock Saturday morning Mrs. Frank Happy was attacked by the dog as she was walking on Salem street. The animal bit her hand, and, after running away a little distance, returned to the attack, being finally drivon away by a gentleman. A lady is reported to have been attacked and sightly bitten at Lincoin square early in the afternoon, During the day a Spitz dog owned by Mr. M. H. Cowden was bitten on Front street. This dog has since been killed. The large dog owned by Mr. Fred Blazy was next attacked, and was bitten about the upper jaw. The wound was cauterized and the dog securely muzzled. Doss owned by Mcssrs. Harlan Fairbanks, A. N. Currier, E. W. Vall and J. F. Davenport are also reported to have been bitten. The latter was a valuable setter, and his killing causes a loss to local sporting circles. In all cases the owners of the animals bitten are supposed to nave taken immediate measures to prevent any sorious results. The police are thoroughly investigating the matter, and every effort is being made to prevent the threatened panic. We are tool that a lamily living on or near the lower part of John street found their dog behaving strangely a week ago and frothing at the mouth. He was at first chained up, but afterward, with incredible singlidity, if the facts are as stated, he was unloosed, whereupon he ran away and has not come back. The police began a scarch for the dog which created so much excitement Saturday as soon as the facts were reported at the station, and a regular whunt? Was organized as the exciting reports increased. The police station had a warlike look this morning. Officers were cleaning and loading revolvers and shouguns and starting off on the warpath, and from two to a dozen officers have been on t apparently a mongrel, with considerable New-foundland blood. This animal attacked a

A MAYOR CALLED ON. (From the Worcester (Mass.) Press.]

The city is in a bit of a panic to-day about dogs. There is no need to add to the excitemen., for the popular dread of hydrophobia amounts almost to & superstition. On the contrary, we are inclined to beieve, without pretending to any definite information, that the animal which is running amuck from one end of the town to the other is savage from starvation, but not afflicted with genuine hydrophobia. However this may be, it is only a matter of the simpless precaution that every person who owes a dog should be compelled to the him up securely for at least a fortnight, and that every animal found reasning about the streets should be summarily snot by the police without even the form of a drumhead court martial. We believe the City Marshal will be supported in going to extreme lengths in this matter. If the city ordinances are insufficient, the City Gouncil should be convened for the special purpose of strengthening them. We imagine that human hydrophobia is often a disease of the imagination, but after all to be frightened to death is not a comfortable way of ending life. The result is the same. Curs accumulate. The streets are full of them. Nine-tenths by the dogs are utterly useloss, even as an ornament. Many of them run wild, without owners, and live upon garbage, toraged from the precincts of back kitchens. After they are killed there will be a pienty of dogs left. There is no danger at all of the race becoming extinct. As to the mongrel dogs kept by families who neglect them or abuse them through ignor-size it is more difficult to say what shall be done. One way would be to tax them out of existence, but this is open to some objections, and would meet with a good deal of opposition. There of the town to the other is savage from starvation, but existence, but this is open to some objections, and would meet with a good deal of opposition. There have been an unusual number of actual or imaginary cases of mad dogs running loose this winter in various parts of the country. Whether the basis is the much matigned Spitz, we do not know. The Spitz Committee of the Legislature may perhaps throw some light upon it when it reports. The fact remains that many men and animats have been bitten. Some breeds of dogs are nothing more than tame wolves, and they all belong to the wolf lamily. We would by no means advise a war of extermination on them, nor demand the killing of any sporting or watch dog, or even of a family pet, provided he was not neglected. There is, however, a great superfluity of dogs in this and every other city, and this is an excellent time to thin them out. We hope the Mayor and City Marshal will put their heads together and devise the ways and means.

A GREAT COAL SALE.

PALL IN PRICES SINCE PEBRUARY-TWO HUN-DRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS DISPOSED OF YESTERDAY.

The event in the coal trade yesterday was the sale by the Pennsylvania Coal Company of 225,000 tons of various grades of Pittston coal. The sale was by auction at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway. Mr. John H. Draper being the auctioneer. The attendance was large and the bidding so spirited that the entire lot was disposed of in less than twenty-five minutes. The following are the grades and the prices realized as compared with the February sale:—

minutes. The following are the grades and the prices realized as compared with the February sale:

February 28. Marck 20.

40,000 tons iump....\$2 95 a \$2 97 \cdot \$2 70 a 2.

20,000 tons steamer... 2 90 a 2 92 \cdot 2 57 \cdot a 2 75 25,000 tons grate.... 2 90 a 2 97 \cdot 2 70 a 2 75 25,000 tons grate.... 2 90 a 2 95 2 70 a 2 75 25,000 tons stee... 3 45 a 3 52 \cdot 3 15 a 3 22 \cdot 2 5,000 tons stee... 3 45 a 3 52 \cdot 3 15 a 3 22 \cdot 2 5,000 tons stee... 3 45 a 3 52 \cdot 3 15 a 3 22 \cdot 2 5,000 tons pea.... 4 2 35 a 3 30 3 0 a 3 10 5,000 tons pea.... 4 2 35 a 3 30 3 0 a 3 10 5,000 tons pea.... 4 2 35 a 3 30 3 0 a 3 10 5,000 tons pea.... 4 2 35 a 2 30 4 a 2 15 freights from that point to New York or Brooklyn in the company's boats is sixty cents per ton. At the February sale the coal was made deliverable at Weehawken, from which the treight rates are torty cents per ton. The sale shows a very slight decime on February prices. Mr. Hoyt, the Vice President of the company, took occasion to remark that as the sale had been much taked of and criticised, be felt it proper to say that the company felt they were right in the course they had adopted. They had been, he sald, importuned by many of their customers to make contracts ahead, but they had uniformly refused. Some of their oldest customers had complained that they were not dealing liberally, and they had therefore decided to make a sale for two months ahead. The quantity offered was not very unusual. It did not consist of coal on hand, as had been reported, but of coal in the mines. For the last five years their coul had been sold for the season by the loth of March, and they now had orders on their books for the whole quantity they could produce in a year ahead. There was a difficulty, however, about prices, and for this reason the coal was offered so that the buyers might make their own prices. The report that he, personally, wished to "bear" the price of coal was untrue.

THE VICTORIOUS PLASTERERS.

THE VICTORIOUS PLASTERERS.

The plasterers held their usual weekly meeting last evening at Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth street, James Carroll presiding. Reports from all the shops, except Webb's, showed that the men were receiving the advance demanded—from \$2 to \$2 50 a day. At Webb's, on Constable & Arnold's new building, corner Webb's, on Constable & Aroold's new building, corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, non-society men were still working at \$2 a dif, but it was expected they would be persuaded by the society men to knock off. In accordance with a resolution passed at a previous meeting the men at work subscribes \$1\$ each isst evening to defray the expenses incurred in carrying on the strike. It was announced that the strike was now over. Nominations of officers, to serve for the next six months, were made, the election to take place at the meeting next Tuesday evening.

MISERABLE MARGARET.

Margaret McCloskey made three attempts on Monday, at the Nineteenth precinct station house, to hang horsell. Yesterday she was committed by Judge Smith, at the Fifty-seventh Street Cours, to prison for hen days.